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R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*

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COVER PICTURE: Edmonton is the locale of the Canadian Conference on Social Work this year. Included in the week's meetings are the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Welfare Council and the Biennial Meeting of the Canadian Association of Social Workers.

Photographs on pages 57, 69, 71, 89 and 91 by Newton, Ottawa; page 73 Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; page 65, Alberta Government; cover picture, Canadian Government Travel Bureau.

# CANADIAN WELFARE

VOLUME XXXII NUMBER 2

JUNE 15, 1956

## NEW BUILDING OFFICIALLY OPEN



*Following is the text of the speech made by His Excellency, the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor General of Canada, when he formally opened the new home of the Canadian Welfare Council at 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, and unveiled the plaque commemorating the occasion.*

**M**<sup>R.</sup> President, Monseigneur, My Lord Bishop, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

You honored me when you asked me to be present today because I know how much this occasion means to all of you here. I am very happy to take part in this ceremony and to pay tribute to the Canadian Welfare Council which, for some thirty-six years, has been making such a great contribution to the well-being of Canadians.

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Nous avons ici un excellent exemple de ce que peut donner à la nation toute entière une étroite collaboration entre nos deux races.

Des canadiens de langue française et de langue anglaise se sont associés à une même tâche et leur charitable compréhension de misères sociales sur lesquelles ils se sont penchés, a donné, nous le savons, des résultats merveilleux. Il n'est point nécessaire que je les rappelle; ce que je voudrais souligner cependant, c'est la rapidité avec

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laquelle vous avez su, vous canadiens d'expression différente, vous mettre à une tâche commune.

The Council might be called a "war baby", born as it was with the increasing awareness of the need for a much greater effort in the field of social welfare after the first World War. The Council had very humble beginnings, and surely a less resilient child would have died of undernourishment!

Your income was small, and your activities limited. I am told that your first office was so gloomy and your equipment so old and inadequate that you preferred to list your address as a post office box number rather than to have people visit you in your first quarters.

But through the devotion and resourcefulness of your staff, and the cooperation of friends and sister organizations, the Council grew steadily through those early years. Some of your former staff are here today, including Her Worship the Mayor, whose contribution to your success has been of such importance.

The Canadian Welfare Council since the beginning has constantly widened its scope, adapted itself to the needs of its member organizations and to the changing requirements of the community. How useful it is to have one national association of persons and organizations concerned with welfare, which can help to coordinate the work of all and avoid duplication of effort, and which can initiate and stimulate action whenever necessary.

I believe I am right in saying that this organization of yours is unique in the world and it seems to me that in the unity that it possesses, arising out of the diversity of its various

widespread membership, it resembles the pattern of Canada itself in the wide and generous collaboration which it demonstrates.

The Council represents a two-way traffic of which this fine new building will now be the control centre. Through here will funnel to all parts of Canada a great stream of data on all phases of social welfare. Active welfare workers and competent Canadian writers and journalists contribute to this pool of information, and its dissemination has been greatly assisted through the years by your very excellent magazines *Canadian Welfare* and *Bien-Etre Social Canadien*.

But the Council is something much more than just a channel of information. It is made up of professional and lay workers in the field of social welfare, and they to a large degree are the conscience and nerve centre of action in Canada in this field.

Yours is a voluntary organization which has earned for itself prestige and goodwill, and your opinions are sought alike by government departments, federal, provincial and municipal, by church and school groups, labour unions, and professional organizations, many of which are members of the Council. The Council can make its views heard on vital issues and can apply the latest ideas and techniques to new problems.

Your work as a national office and clearing house for community chests and other organizations is well known, but perhaps less is known about the research in which you engage on many current social problems such as the care of the aged, and the welfare of children and their adoption, and juvenile delinquency. I am thinking too of the briefs which



you prepare at the request of government departments and your own membership, and your part in passing on information to those abroad who are interested in Canadian methods and problems in the welfare field.

To all of you who have devoted your efforts through the Canadian Welfare Council to social betterment in Canada and to those of you who have been concerned with the creation of these fine new headquarters,

I offer my sincerest congratulations.

It gives me great pleasure to declare this new Canadian Welfare Council Building officially open.

Il me fait plaisir de déclarer cet édifice du Conseil Canadien du Bien-Etre officiellement ouvert.

May it be a monument to all those who have given so much to the cause of human well-being in the past and a beacon to those who are to continue this work in the future.

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## CANADIAN WELFARE 1956-57

### Forthcoming Articles

Achieving Adoption for a Handicapped Child through Publicity, by Eleanor Lemon, Children's Aid and Infants' Homes of Toronto.

Three articles on hospital social service, by Dr. Lawrence Ranta, Kenneth Weaver, and Father Henri Légaré, O.M.I.

The Cost of the National Health Service in Britain (review article on the Report of the Select Committee), by David Donnison, London School of Economics.

Parole and the After-Care Agency, by Frank Miller, Remission Service, Department of Justice.

Too Much Freud, by Dr. Douglas J. Wilson, Montreal Star.

Volunteer Work—from the Volunteer's Point of View, by Margaret Wingert, Association of Junior Leagues of America.

Training for the Probation Service in England and Wales, by Eileen Young-husband, London School of Economics.

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## NEW POLICIES IN CHILD WELFARE

NORA M. FOX

THE Ontario Child Welfare Act 1954 came into effect on January 1, 1955. This is the story of the experience of the Children's Aid Society for the District of Temiskaming in implementing this legislation.

New legislation is a challenging experience. It picks up frustrations and disappointments and instils new hope into the day's work. It was so with the new Ontario Child Welfare Act. The old Acts which we had administered, concerning the protection of children, the children of unmarried parents, and adoption, had excellent basic qualities, but they had needed overhauling. Now they had been overhauled and we were to try out the new Act.

Much of the old remained in the new, with the three Acts amalgamated into one. There were many minor alterations to facilitate operation, but we were particularly interested in trying out the major changes.

In the area of child care there were five changes which seemed to be of serious importance to our own program. Emotional rejection was added to the kinds of neglect with which the court should be concerned in determining whether children should be removed from their parents; temporary wardships were limited to 24 months; permanent wardships were to terminate at 18 years but could be extended to 21

years on application for specific reasons; non-ward care, at the request of the municipality of residence, was recognized for the purpose of the Provincial rebate on maintenance costs; and the residence of children for the purpose of maintenance was redefined.

Actual experience has emphasized the importance of some of these changes in our own area, and minimized others.

### Emotional Rejection

The clause regarding emotional rejection requires proof through the evidence of a psychiatrist. Like many other districts and counties in Ontario, we have no resident psychiatrist in our area, the nearest one is 250 miles away and he is too busy with his own area to be able to serve ours, even on an emergency basis. We have had two travelling mental health clinics in seven years, so they cannot be very helpful either. We have tried using the written report of the clinic, but found it too general and ambiguous for the satisfaction of the court.

In the only two cases of emotional rejection that we have brought before the court, there has been other evidence of neglect that we were able to use. But this clause is of little value to us except as a recognition that this kind of neglect exists and can be damaging.

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*Mrs. Fox, local director of the Children's Aid Society for the huge District of Temiskaming, has set down her observations on a year's working with the new Ontario Child Welfare Act. We expect other CAS workers to contribute their comments in later issues of this magazine.*

### Temporary Wardship

We believed that the two-year limit in temporary wardship could make possible permanent plans at an earlier age, hopefully for adoption, of children whose parents were not going to be able to assume responsibility for them. We thought that, in cases of illness or misfortune where the parents were still responsible parents but unable to assume physical care, non-ward care could look after any period of necessary help more than the two-year term, since the cost to the municipality would be the same.

We have found we were only partly right. We did not have a large number of children in temporary care. So many of the neglecting families in our area are transient families, who shed their responsibilities and move on, that the kind of children who might, in other areas, have been in this long-term temporary group were already permanent wards of our Society.

The children to whom this limitation was applicable during this past year were children in family groups still closely tied emotionally to parents who could not provide adequate care for all their children. In two cases permanent wardship has been granted and the children will remain in foster care. They gain because some of the uncertainty is removed from their lives, but there can be no possibility of permanent adoption homes for these children,—emotionally they still belong to their own families.

### Non-Ward Care

In a third case we are trying non-ward care, knowing that we are powerless to prevent interference by the mother, who is on parole from a mental hospital. Yet the father, a

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responsible parent, cannot face permanent separation from his children. And non-ward care is only possible in this case because residence is in our largest municipality.

In the smaller municipalities with population ranging roughly from 200 to 2000, all of which are independent and individually responsible for Children's Aid maintenance, there is no prospect at all of voluntary payment for non-ward care. And in all the area without municipal organization, in which the Province is directly responsible for maintenance, there is no provision in the Act for non-ward maintenance.

### Termination of Permanent Wardship

The termination of wardship at 18, with the provision for extension if needed, is really helpful, particularly in our area. There has been confusion during the year because the Act was not clear about the status of children committed until 21 years under previous legislation. But that is a temporary problem and does not affect the long-term value of the change.

People move about so much now in search of satisfactory employment, and in our area this is even more marked than in many places. Many of our young people move out at 16 and 17 years, for different or greater opportunities. It has been impossible to keep track of them, and our efforts to do so were often irritating to the very people we were seeking to help. This change in the Act recognizes the fact that most young people are independent at 18, and accept counselling only when they seek it.

#### **Definition of Residence**

The redefinition of residence which, in effect, established the individual's residence as that municipality in which he had lived for the greatest period of time, consecutive or inconsecutive, during the past three years, promised help in difficult situations where there had been a good deal of resentment.

Again, we are in an area where many neglectful families are transient families. Many move in from other provinces, many more just move, and continue to move, so that in three or five years or longer they have never lived one year in any one place.

Under the old legislation the maintenance and responsibility in wardship, therefore, would be with the municipality in which apprehension took place, which might be the location of the hospital, the doctor's office, the Children's Aid Society, or even the court house. It is much fairer, if we must have residence requirements, to have responsibility lie with that municipality in which the child or his family did actually live for the longest period of time. Our experience has proved that this is more acceptable, and there is less resent-

ment on the part of the municipalities.

But there has been a development regarding this residence that was entirely unexpected by our Society and our municipalities. Residence under the old legislation (that municipality in which the individual had last resided for one year during the past five years) was basically the same as residence for the purpose of public assistance. The two kinds of help were pretty well tied together so far as municipal responsibility was concerned.

Now requirements are completely different. We have been faced with a situation where an unmarried mother living with relatives in one area, receiving public assistance on a charge-back to her home area, has established residence for the purpose of wardship for her child in the community in which she slept and ate.

Charge-backs on public assistance came into being because municipalities were refusing to accept responsibility for people who might become public charges. We know from experience that municipalities still can, and do, use various pressures to keep families out and avoid "being stuck" with charges.

This development, then, raises again the whole problem of the mobility of people and their difficulties in seeking to establish themselves where they might improve their condition.

#### **Putative Fathers' Obligations**

There was just one change in the section of the Child Welfare Act dealing with unmarried parents which had seemed likely to have any great effect on our own program. Through this change a putative father against whom an affiliation order had been made for a lump sum payment could

be held responsible for further maintenance for the child if it became a ward of a Children's Aid Society. Under the old legislation the payment of an order for a lump sum was full settlement of the putative father's obligations.

However, no situation of this kind has arisen in our District during the past year, so we do not know what the attitude of the Juvenile Court dealing with wardships would be, or how it would affect judgments on applications for affiliation orders.

### **Adoptions**

In the same way, the changes in the Child Welfare Act dealing with adoption were expected to show some effect in our area, and so far have not. The Act requires that all placements for adoption must be registered within 30 days by the person making the placement, and makes it an offence to give or receive money or reward in exchange for children for adoption.

There has never been any question of "black market" in this area where people are scattered and neighbours know a good deal about each others' business. But there have always been private placements made mostly by the mothers themselves. No such placements have been registered.

It seems clear that it will take a long time for individuals of varying degrees of ability and education to become familiar with this kind of law. We have had the Vital Statistics Act for a long time and yet in our area we still find quite a number of children whose births have not yet been registered.

### **Administration**

The most immediate and far reaching impact of the new legislation, of

course, was in the area of administration. To begin with we were swamped with new forms which now dealt with individual children where previously a whole family could be included in one notice or commitment order, and the auxiliary forms. When the irritation at all the paper work died down, however, we realized that there was value in dealing with one child at a time, even in legal forms which fill up filing cabinets.

The broadening of ward maintenance to include all children in care, rather than just wards in boarding care, has been of major importance to our program. It has made possible a more effective service to older wards just starting out on their own than we had been able to finance on private funds. But it has been of special importance to the adoption service, to adoption services generally, of course, and to our Society's service in particular. In stock market parlance, "gold is not very active" these days.

We are one of the few areas in the Province showing a reduced population in the last census figures. We have not been able to place as many children for adoption in our own District as we used to. Neither, of course, do we have as many children to place. But still we have had to find a number of adoption homes for our children outside our own area. This has involved extra expense in time and planning and in transportation. Fewer people contribute, and they contribute less, to campaign funds, not more, and the necessary development in the adoption service could not have been financed through privately subscribed moneys.

At the same time, our municipalities have accepted these additional charges somewhat more readily because the

new legislation sets down, through regulations, the formula for establishing the rate of maintenance. The old system was a source of irritation to the court and to the municipalities. There was no guide to what charges could be included in the maintenance rate, just a kind of tradition which always seemed suspect. The Child Welfare Act puts it down in black and white. The municipalities pay more, but they know where it goes.

#### **Areas Without Municipal Organization**

The other change in the legislation regarding money that has contributed a good deal to our Society's program is the provision for a Provincial grant to help finance protection services in the territories without municipal organization. The actual amount of money coming to our Society is not large, but the principle has been very helpful.

These territories are large in area and sparsely populated. Services to the families living there are costly in time and money, and yet are particularly necessary because of the almost total lack of resources in isolated settlements for maintaining and building good standards of family life.

Because our District is merely a geographical division of a territory which includes a number of independent municipalities without any overall organization, there is none of the feeling of corporate responsibility that might be expected in a county set-up. It was a matter of real resentment that campaign funds, raised within the dozen largest of our 35 to 40 municipalities, were being used to finance these expensive services to the unorganized areas. The actual grant has helped improve these services without added drain upon cam-

paign funds, and the fact that it is made at all has relieved a source of tension in our social planning.

#### **Representation**

The last change in the legislation, but by no means the least, that has had meaning in our area, is the requirement that all Children's Aid Societies have at least one municipal representative upon the Board of Directors and one on an Executive Committee which would act on behalf of the Board when needed.

Our Society had had two municipal representatives on a Board of 18 members. But on the insistence of the municipalities themselves these representatives were observers only. There was fear that votes on specific issues might be construed as committing the municipal councils. These municipal representatives are now, by law, full voting members of the Board of Directors. They and the Board and their municipalities have accepted the fact that they vote as individuals and do not commit their councils. Experience has proven that as full members they have keener interest and participate more freely in the exchange of ideas than they could comfortably do as observers with no share in the Board responsibility. This is a healthier situation, which must inevitably improve the Society-municipal relationship.

This is, of course, only a selection from the changes the Child Welfare Act has made in the legislation regarding the welfare of children in Ontario and the organization of Children's Aid Societies to serve that welfare. But it covers the major changes that have affected the Temiskaming Children's Aid Society and the services we offer to the children of our community.



## CANADIANS OF THE ARCTIC

R. G. ROBERTSON

**A**CROSS the Canadian Arctic there lives on the average only one person in every one hundred square miles. It is one of the most sparsely settled lands on earth. In nearly a million square miles of treeless tundra live less than ten thousand Eskimos.

It is no accident that the Eskimos are so few in number. They are few because of the brutal effects of the balance of nature, a balance which imposes an endless struggle for survival on the Eskimos no less than on the animals on which they depend. When food has been scarce in the Arctic in the past, its inhabitants have starved. In consequence their numbers have remained low.

If this environment is so inhospitable why condemn the Eskimos to continuation in it? Would it not be humane, and in the long run simpler, to give the Eskimos the facilities to move? Some of us might think so, but probably few Eskimos would. Hospitable or not, it is their country and they are content in it. They are no more anxious to be hungry, or in need, than the rest of us. But if they have enough food and clothing they are probably happier in the Arctic than we are in the south.

With the growing movement of our nation into the north, the Eskimos will be able to play a particularly important part in its development because only they, of all the people in Canada, have completely mastered



**Operating a bumboat at Coral Harbour.**

the environment of the Arctic and are totally at home in it.

Because the Eskimo has achieved a successful adjustment to the Arctic and because through good days and bad he is generally happy, you wonder what is meant by "the Eskimo problem".

Basically there are two elements in the Eskimo problem. One is the problem of numbers; the other is the problem of contact with a new way of life.

### **Survival**

The problem of numbers is simple: the population is getting larger and

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*This is the text of a speech given on the CBC "Special Speaker" program on February 19 by the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.*

June 15, 1956

the food resources are getting smaller. The population is growing largely because of the health and welfare measures which we, the rest of Canada, have undertaken on behalf of the Eskimos. Starvation is no longer tolerated. It is met by relief to the needy or, when necessary, by air drops of food to people in isolated places. Our campaign against disease is raising life expectancy.

But the game resources of the country, far from keeping pace with the increased population, have gradually been depleted. Here again the cause seems to be mainly the influence of civilization. Before the advent of the rifle or the power-driven boat, hunting was more difficult and there was more of a balance between animal and man. The widespread use of the rifle made inevitable the killing of game on a larger scale. Within the past five years the population of caribou, on which so many of the Eskimos depend for food and clothing, has dropped by half.

### **New Contacts**

The other element of the problem is the steady advance of our civilization and our activities into the Arctic. Unless the Eskimos are to be isolated from such activities, unless they are to be denied the right to seek jobs in new communities, to buy our convenient tools and implements, to get our foods—unless they are kept completely away from these things, their way of life must change.

It has changed, and it will change more. Nothing can prevent it. All we can do is try to help the Eskimo to make the change successfully.

To gain a living in these circumstances the Eskimos must have new means of employment. Some will continue in hunting and trapping. Because

a smaller proportion of the population will be thus engaged, the returns should be higher. Other Eskimos will find new occupations in small industries in their own environment. Still others will find their economic future in the kind of enterprise we have brought to the north, such as weather stations, military installations, or even mining.

In short, for the Eskimos of the second half of the twentieth century, just as for other peoples of Canada, there will be a diversity of opportunity such as did not exist in earlier days.

### **Three Problems**

To take advantage of this diversity of opportunity three problems must be solved—creation of new economic outlets, improved education, and better health. All three go hand in hand. They are inseparable.

Improved health standards are perhaps the most immediate task because good health lies at the foundation not only of a more secure way of life in general, but also of a program for fuller education and new economic enterprise. In the field of health, tuberculosis has been the worst scourge but in isolated Eskimo communities other diseases, such as measles which we consider relatively minor, create serious and unpredictable problems.

Education produces dilemmas. The Eskimos, both children and adults, are anxious for more education, for they realize that it opens the door to a fuller life. But nowhere is it more difficult to provide teaching than in a country where there is one person for every hundred square miles.

Most Eskimos live in groups of only one, two or three families. If

they lived in larger communities they could not survive by hunting and trapping as most of them now do. For such scattered groups, local schools obviously cannot be provided. The children, therefore, must come to central places in the Arctic where they can live in hostels and attend schools.

This plan in itself presents a danger, for the Eskimo child, if taken away from his parents too long, can lose the skills of living on the country. That is not serious if we are *sure* that there will be a job in a new way of life to turn to. If there are not such jobs—or not enough of them—the results can be harmful.

#### **New Opportunities**

A few industries peculiar to the north, or of a type which fits in with the present life of the north, are being developed. Enterprises such as boat building which serve the northern market are useful, but they cannot be the whole answer. Activities which bring money *into* the Arctic are needed.

In one field the Eskimos have already had notable success—stone carvings and other forms of arts and handicrafts. Last year they earned more than \$60,000 from carvings alone. The quality of this work is extraordinarily high, and it is in great demand outside.

Other industries now being studied by the Department of Northern Affairs include the collection of eider-down, weaving, sheep raising, tanning and preparing of specialty foods.

Much more important in the long run than these opportunities for self-employment, however, are the openings created by new activities in

administration, defence and industry in the north. The Eskimos are being given new employment opportunities and, whenever possible, they are at the same time given on-the-job training for more skilled work.

Some have also been sent to the south for short courses of vocational training. There are now many jobs at scientific or technical stations which they can do effectively, and rising educational standards will open new opportunities as radio operators, weather observers, administrators. There have been nearly 200 Eskimos working on the Distant Early Warning line this year. They have proved their value. They are industrious, quick to learn, and the turnover among them is relatively low.

#### **The Northern Service Officer**

In their sharply changing life, the Eskimos clearly need guidance and assistance. This is the special job of the Northern Service Officer. Most of these men have lived long in the north, they know the Eskimo well, and deeply sympathize with him. They are trying to help the Eskimo in his search for new opportunities, trying to help him in his adjustment to the new way of life.

But far from shouldering the Eskimo's problems, a main task of the Northern Service Officer is to develop local responsibility, to encourage the Eskimos to make their own decisions, to run their own affairs.

There is every reason to believe that these Canadians of the Arctic, having already overcome obstacles that would defeat most men, will make the change to a new life successfully and will make a real contribution to our national life of the future.

I like an incidental welfare practice that I ran across in Aklavik, Northwest Territories—a shower for the Loucheux or Eskimo brides-to-be. These showers took place in the dining room of the Anglican hospital and were sponsored by the matron and the nurses. Most of the ladies of the community turned out, and, of course, the lady teachers from the Federal Day School.

The Loucheux or Eskimo maidens thus honoured are girls who have worked in the hospital as nurse or kitchen aides. After working at the hospital the bride-to-be often has in mind a somewhat higher standard of living than her less fortunate sisters are accustomed to. Sometimes, indeed, the prospective groom has some difficulty in persuading the girl to give up her work, marry, and go off to the bush or tenthouse. A shower of gifts is just the thing to give both the necessary confidence.

Her friends and relatives are very much complimented and the white women profit much from the get-together. At such gatherings the rare experience of feeling at complete oneness occurs. All the inexplicable barriers disappear as they do when Loucheux, Eskimo and whites sing or dance together.

The dark-haired girl of these shower occasions sits in the customary chair of honour decorated with pink and blue streamers. She wears her own and all her boy friend's Bingo Game brooch and bead prizes. There are flowers and ribbons in her hair and suppressed excitement in her eyes. In spite of all the unnecessary adornment she looks very young, pretty and appealing.

Speeches are made. The mother and mother-in-law-to-be make long elaborate ones to one another and to the guests, each in her own tongue. An interpreter duly repeats the messages in English. Both of the ladies in question could speak English in delivering the speech but they never do. It is both the custom and compliment at Aklavik to use the native tongues and the interpreter for all high occasions from church on down.

After the matron responds to these speeches the girl manages a very shy, low, "Thank you". Lunch is served after everyone has seen all the presents unwrapped.

Then the young girl gathers up her basketful to take out with her to some cabin in the bush or tenthouse in the settlement, or perhaps a small frame house is she is lucky. There the embroidered tea towels, dainty pot holders, tea cosies and gaudy ornaments from the Aklavik Hotel showcase will go to hang alongside the fresh fish from the jiggling hole in the river and the newly caught rabbit.

The dish towels will soon be worn and dirty, the pot holders may hang on the wall until the children play with them and lose them but the gaudy ornaments from the native friends will be treasured for years to come.

The showers for the Loucheux and Eskimo brides-to-be are not just easy handouts. They are occasions that give the girls confidence and a feeling of acceptance by the white women. In turn the white women can feel at least a temporary kinship with these girls who, like themselves, are going to set up homes.

## CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN

EDITH McCOOK

It is eight years now since a group of Ottawa men and women organized themselves into the Citizens' Committee on Children and in that time, through linking intelligent industry with more than ordinary imagination, they have been helping to create a community atmosphere that encourages the growth of the whole child—his health, his play, his education, his cultural life.

The Citizens' Committee on Children might be said to be the opposite side of the coin from the usual welfare organization, many of whose resources are perforce concentrated on mending the rents in the social fabric, whereas the CCC attempts to make that fabric strong enough to withstand the strains and stresses of modern life.

Children are the total concern of the CCC. Anything in the community affecting children comes into its orbit: radio, television, films, books, records, education, physical fitness, dentistry, mental health, recreation, play equipment, toys, housing, sanitation, fire hazards.

The list can be expanded when the need is evident; and, what is more, it can be contracted when a specific need has been satisfied. Its program is flexible and positive, and so well integrated into the community that its hidden value almost equals its positive achievements.

Its function primarily is to watch and think, but when a situation would seem to demand action the CCC selects a suitable method of dealing with it and moves into high gear.

June 15, 1956

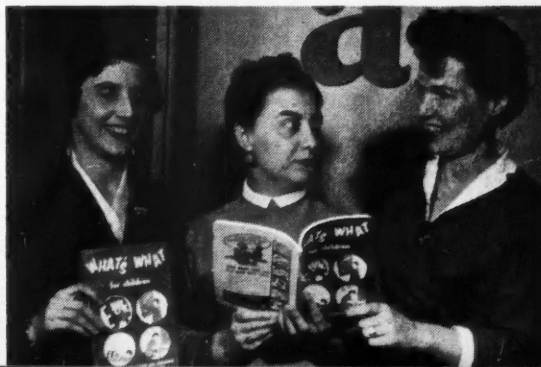
### "What's What for Children"

Its most recent achievement was the compiling of a new 116-page edition of its parents' handbook, *What's What for Children*. Launched in mid-November the book moved swiftly into the best-seller class and in a matter of weeks the entire printing of 10,000 copies had been sold, and still requests for it poured in.

They came from every province and from a surprising number of States. Welfare agencies, public, college, reference and children's libraries, nursery school associations, mental health agencies, adult education groups, university departments, teachers' colleges, children's hospitals and sanitariums, church groups and educational publishers were but a part of the large number who sent for the book.

As the CCC committee in charge of publishing it had financed it almost entirely through the sale of advertising it was able to put it on the market for 25 cents a copy, thus ensuring its entry into thousands of Canadians home far beyond the confines of Ottawa. The entire project

At the function that marked the publication of "What's What for Children": Mrs. Irving Betcherman, president of the CCC; Mrs. A. L. Kassirer, editor of the book; and Mrs. S. A. MacKay-Smith, a former CCC president.





was a public service contributed by a hard-working Book Committee.

### **Country Fair**

Another inspired project of this unusual organization was the Children's County Fair held on a sunny Saturday afternoon last June at the president's home, a 100-acre farm ten miles outside of Ottawa. Hobbies and craft displays, a model play-yard, and a floor-painting set-up where the young visitors played, vied in popularity with hayrides, jeep rides, a pony cart, games and races.

Several embassies cooperated and arranged entertainment typical of their countries—music, dancing, puppet shows, Swiss yodeling. A zoo was set up and drew a constant stream of youngsters. Hot dogs, ice cream, lemonade and milk were consumed in quantity. For many children it was their first experience with the simple pleasures of the country, and for many parents an eye-opener to the interests of their own children.

### **Play Equipment**

The Canadian Welfare Council through its Recreation Division cooperated in one of the CCC's early projects, which was to interest Ottawa parents in making well-designed, sturdy play equipment for their own backyards.

From the CCC's 45-member Board of Directors, which consists largely of experts in children's work along with parents particularly alive to the community needs of children, a chairman was appointed.

The chairman called in nursery school teachers, playground and recreation experts, a draftsman, a carpentry expert and parents—and away they went.

When the designs for simple, easily constructed equipment for outdoor play were worked out they were publicized through the press, through lectures and displays, and model play-yards were set up in recreation centres. The federal government was interested, and requested the CCC to supply materials and drawings for a pamphlet about it that the Department of Health and Welfare published. It is still in wide demand.

Later the Committee did similar exhaustive work on indoor play equipment, for children above the nursery-school age as well as for small tots, and held several public exhibitions showing the results in concrete form. The exhibition included sections on hobbies, blocks, workshops, convalescent children's interests, music, books, art, games, doll-houses, gadgets, dress-ups, storage ideas, and even warnings on what not to buy.

### **Toy-Testing Committee**

Of much practical worth is the Toy-Testing Committee. In order to widen its scope into the national sphere this Committee now operates with the Canadian Association of Consumers and the National Industrial Design Council.

Toys must pass stiff practical tests before the Committee will put its approval on them; but today toy manufacturers, at first diffident about cooperating, show it a respect verging on deference, while children far and wide are reaping the benefit of its careful work.

### **Far and Wide in the Community**

The CCC has started art classes in city playgrounds, stimulated the formation of a Nursery School Association, persuaded the city to set



up a child guidance clinic, urged movie houses to show good children's films on weekend programs, prodded local organizations into serious study of low-rental housing, arranged public lectures and lecture series by experts on child psychology and parent education, and not long ago it put on a lecture, open to the public, by a physical fitness expert from New Zealand.

Frequently the CCC works through organizations already set up. The organization may request the CCC to carry out a special project for it; or the CCC may turn to an organization into whose program a special project would seem naturally to fall and encourage it to take it up.

Again it may act as a consultant group: when the Saturday Players, which puts on a good theatre for children, ran into financial difficulties it turned to the CCC requesting it to carry out a public relations job in connection with its fund-raising campaign. The campaign succeeded, and Ottawa still enjoys a thriving children's theatre.

#### "Sections"

Much of the Committee's work is carried on through its system of "Sections". One of its most active is the "Children of Other Lands" Section. Ottawa, as the country's capital, is home of the diplomatic corps, and the CCC saw it could capitalize on this advantage to give children visual and concrete understanding of how children live in other countries.

The idea was first discussed by the executive, which consists of 14 members who meet bi-monthly to plot CCC activities. The executive was enthusiastic and passed it on to the Board of Directors, which must ap-

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Display by CCC.

prove all projects before action can be initiated. The Board gave its approval, and a chairman was appointed to head the Section.

The chairman appointed teachers, officials of the National Museum, the National Gallery, the Public Library, and representatives of the United Nations Association, as well as parents, to the Section, and then invited diplomats to attend and suggest programs.

Out of this has grown a series of authentic exhibits that travel from school to school in the city telling children of Grades Seven and Eight in their social studies lessons the story of how children live in Pakistan, Sweden, Holland, Australia.

More than that, the CCC in 1954 enlisted the cooperation of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Exhibition Association to send to Holland at the request of the

Netherlands Government an exhibition depicting children's activities in Canada, from the books and magazines they read, the records they enjoy, the sports they participate in, the Guide and Scout Organizations they belong to, to the way they dress for school, for sports and for Sundays, as well as graphs of the ethnic groups that make up this country's population.

The Exhibition was opened by the Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands and still circulates in Dutch schools through the Netherlands Ministry of Arts and Education. Now a second exhibition is in the planning stage to be sent off eventually to Pakistan.

### Projects

From the outset, the CCC has relied heavily on surveys to assure itself (a) a project needs to be done and (b) no other group is doing it. It has used the greatest care to avoid duplication of effort, and equal care in stimulating action when a course of action was deemed requisite. Frequently when it has launched a project successfully, it turns it over to an established agency to carry it on.

Many of its Sections are short-term but high-powered, and frequently they are experimental. A Mental Health section was set up to study mental health needs of the community; interest was aroused quickly, and attendance at public meetings addressed by out-of-town authorities on mental health was so large that it was apparent a permanent body could be set up here. The CCC closed down its section when it had assured the

success of the newly established Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association as a self-propelling organization.

Sections work intensively, usually on short-term assignments. In this way experts who would not have time to spend on prolonged projects readily contribute their knowledge and experience. Some sections lie dormant, then are revived for a particular occasion. Such was the case of the Television section which had been set up when television was first brought to Ottawa. When the Royal Commission on Radio and Television Broadcasting was instituted, the TV section chairman went into action again and, with the advice of his committee after vigorous discussion with Board members, he prepared a submission to the Commission in the name of the CCC.

### Members

Behind the policy-making Board of Directors and its executive stands an open general membership that pays a dollar a year and may attend open meetings and vote at annual meetings. To keep the general members informed of the CCC's diversified activities a four-page Bulletin goes out to them every month. Its lead article deals with pertinent community matters, it reports on Section activities, and it prints a calendar of children's events for the forthcoming month. While meant primarily for general members, almost 150 copies go also to both Public and Separate School Boards and to the Department of Health and Welfare.

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*The July issue of Pageant magazine contains a story, "Criminals Anonymous," on the "Committee for the Prevention of Recidivism," a Montreal group of ex-prisoners.*

## ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Prepared in the Department of the  
Attorney-General, Alberta

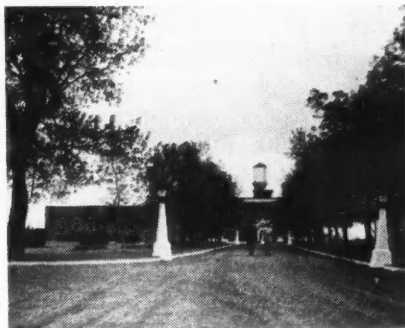
**L**AW and order came to Western Canada with the arrival of the Northwest Mounted Police at Fort Macleod in 1874. As part of the Northwest Territories all prisoners from that area were at that time cared for by the Mounted Police.

With inauguration, in September 1905, the care of all prisoners sentenced to less than two years became the responsibility of the Province. So it was that on March 22, 1907, the Province of Alberta accepted the offer of the Mounted Police to take over their guard room at the City of Lethbridge, and so came into being the first Alberta Provincial Gaol.

### Lethbridge

It was not long before this proved inadequate, and with the purchase of eighty-five acres of land three miles east of the City of Lethbridge, work commenced in 1909 on what is now the Lethbridge Provincial Gaol.

The main building together with the Warden's house and a few staff residences were completed in 1911. Over the years additional land has been acquired until now the farm



Lethbridge Provincial Gaol.

June 15, 1956

consists of approximately 1,124 acres, a considerable portion of which is under irrigation. In addition to grain crops, there are approximately 150 head of cattle, 15 horses and 300 hogs.

A number of new and modern staff homes have been added, and an up-to-date plant to pasteurize the milk for prisoners' use and for the manufacture of our own butter supply. A new cannery will be in operation this year to supply all our institutions with canned vegetables and fruit, the Lethbridge area being suitable for the growth of such crops.

Educational programs by correspondence courses through the Department of Education and DVA are available for any of the inmates who desire to take them. Some of our inmates have in the past few years succeeded in obtaining scholarships.

### Fort Saskatchewan

In 1911 the Mounted Police turned over their guard room at Fort Saskatchewan which is situated approximately twenty miles northeast of the City of Edmonton. Construction on a permanent building commenced in 1914 to accommodate 200 male prisoners. In 1921 the separate building was constructed to accommodate 50 female prisoners. In 1930 a new cell block brought the male capacity to 284. In 1953 a new and modern wing was added to the female gaol making its capacity 110.

The Fort Saskatchewan Gaol farm has a total of 1,420 acres confined to grain crops. There are approximately 45 head of cattle, 2 horses and approximately 300 hogs.

In 1955 a metal plant was placed in operation and for the first time in Alberta prison labour manufactured license plates for use in our Province.

The educational program is similar to the one at Lethbridge.

#### **Bowden Institution**

Instituting a program with a view to rehabilitating the young first offender, the Bowden Institution near Innisfail, Alberta started in 1950 in temporary quarters. The new quarters, completed in 1953 with accommodation for 240, are a valuable asset to our program. This is an honour institution in that there are no barred windows and no armed guards, and escapes have been very few.

This institution is offering vocational training in the form of mechanics, welding, tin-smithing, shoe manufacture and repair, barbering, farm operation, and academic courses by correspondence through the Department of Education.

Inmates from our gaols in the age group 16 to 25 inclusive are screened by a committee for admission to our Bowden Institution. Vocational training received is acknowledged by the Apprenticeship Board, Department of Industries and Labour, and certificates are awarded accordingly. Credits are likewise awarded by the Department of Education on the academic standing.

A modern gymnasium permits indoor basketball, volley ball, table tennis, and outdoor sports including skating, hockey, baseball, etc. Arrangements have been made with neighboring towns to have visiting teams.

A separate building houses the juveniles, aged 15 and under. This building is a security type of building as the juveniles are the in-

corrigible ones sentenced by the juvenile Courts. Three qualified teachers are in residence and attendance at classes is compulsory. The juveniles participate in indoor and outdoor sports.

#### **Belmont Rehabilitation Centre**

This institution was opened in April 1954 with a view to assisting the alcoholic overcome his illness. It was felt that this program was warranted to deal with the "skid row" alcoholic.

The temporary building of frame and stucco with accommodation for 50 was erected on a 50 acre plot of land one mile northeast of the city limits of Edmonton. Any male person sentenced to gaol whose record indicates he is an alcoholic or who has a drinking problem, if found suitable after screening by the committee, is transferred to Belmont Rehabilitation Centre for at least the last thirty days of his sentence.

It is made clear to the individual that the program is entirely voluntary and that it is only with his co-operation that the desired results can be obtained. The therapy schedule includes general discussion, phases of alcohol, medical aspects, alcohol independency and A.A. group meetings. Antabuse is not used nor is it recommended.

On arrival at Belmont the inmate is given a thorough medical check-up and vitamins are supplied in accordance with the doctor's recommendation. In all instances there is a marked improvement in the man's health prior to discharge.

Our permanent building is nearing completion at which time our accommodation will be increased to 120. Serving the remainder of his sentence

at Belmont the inmate earns the same remission he would have been awarded while serving his sentence in gaol.

If he has no home to go to on release, his attention is directed to the Belmont Hostel. This large home situated near the city centre was remodelled to suit our purpose and opened by the Provincial Government one year ago. It is a follow-up for the program in the Belmont Rehabilitation Centre, as it had been found in the first year of operation that many of the inmates on release fell in with undesirable company and were back in gaol within a matter of days.

The Belmont Hostel, which is staffed by the members of the A.A.,

offers free room and board to releasees from Belmont, and contact is maintained with the employment agency with considerable success. A.A. group meetings conducted regularly at the Hostel help to hold the interest of the individual and greatly assist through this trying period. The results of this venture to date are very gratifying.

In all our institutions religious services are conducted regularly each Sunday by the Roman Catholic priest and the Salvation Army. Any inmate desiring to see his own minister may do so on request.

For entertainment a regular feature movie is also shown at all institutions.

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#### NOT FISH: NOT FLESH; JUST POOR RED HERRINGS

We give up!

We used to think that the pursuit of knowledge was a simple straight sort of race, the lovelier to run because few ever tried to win. If any cynic ever dared to say it was silly to pursue such a disappearing horizon, we'd snarl, "You lie," and run on. Since the National Conference of Social Work in St. Louis this year, we fear, alas, that we're winded. Because it isn't "knowledge", you see, that one pursues now. It's "*knowledges*". One of those, as we said, was more than we ever hoped to get near. Oh well, maybe it will be easier after all to sit in the grandstand and watch the race go by.

But that wasn't all.

There used to be that grand sober-sided old noun "experience". A Gibraltar of a word. It was such a good teacher, people said. The best. Poor old thing—in St. Louis sennence caught up with it and now it's a coy adverb. Just roll "*experientially*" around on your tongue. Feel a little giddy and a mite ashamed? Try to swallow this line: "Knowledges can be acquired experientially". A basin? Certainly—in a flash.

Hold your hat—there's more.

Attention all caseworkers—your help, please. We think we know what you think you know to be meant by the word "ego". Strange word. And the noun "symptom" is within the competence (excuse—"area of competence") of the common reader. We can sometimes be pompous and say "symptomatic"—and mean it. We can even spell it (unless it has 3 m's after all). But what, for pity's sake, is "*ego-symptomically*"? Very smelly red herring, we'd say. Try it on for size: "Knowledges acquired experientially are ego-symptomatic—totally unconceptualized". (That last is from the private collection of a friend of ours.)

Come, come! It really won't do, will it?

MBCM



## COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS

**Week of June 18.** Canadian Conference on Social Work. Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council; Biennial Meeting, Canadian Association of Social Workers. Edmonton, Alta.

**June 19.** Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council. Edmonton.

**August 5 to 10.** Eighth International Conference of Social Work. Munich, Germany. Information from: Mrs. R. H. Sankey, 72 Lowther Avenue, Toronto.

**August 26 to 31.** 86th Annual Congress of Correction. Hotel Statler, Los Angeles, California.

**November 15 to 17.** Biennial Meeting, Family Service Association of America. Cincinnati, Ohio. Theme: "The Family—Bulwark in Social Change".

**December 10 to 13.** National Workshop on Social Work Education. Ottawa. (By invitation).

**May 13 to 15, 1957.** Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council. Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa.

## CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICES

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A hobby is something you don't have to do, but want to do even if you don't get paid for it. You can take it up any time you choose in your leisure and drop it when you like. Many of us fail to carry our play periods beyond school days. Yet this is a very vital point in ensuring mental and physical stability.

The difference between your hobby and your work has nothing to do with the nature of the activity. For instance, farming is a job if you follow it as a living. However, if you dig or cultivate your garden after working hours or on the weekend as a change from your job, it is a form of play.

By this token, to entertain friends occasionally is fun. But a woman who has to entertain frequently as a business or social obligation is carrying out a duty, which becomes a chore rather than a pleasure.

Similarly if a man lugs a mailbag during working hours as a postman, it's a job and hardly fun. But if the same man were to go out for a hike on his day off with a knapsack on his back, he would be playing.

### A Hobby Must Fit

Now there are at least five prime conditions that a hobby must satisfy if you are to get the most enjoyment out of it:

It must appeal to you. You must first *want* to engage in it.

It must suit your age. If you are not an active person, why choose an active hobby?

It must fit in with the time you can give it. In other words, will the time you have to spend allow you to make a good showing in a few days time? It is very discouraging to take too long before you seem to accomplish anything.

It must be adapted to your ability. I am not artistic, but my wife is very gifted. However, I can repair almost anything and enjoy doing it.

It must fit your pocketbook. Do not start a hobby that is beyond your means, especially when there are so many arts and crafts that do not cost much and when Mother Nature provides so many outlets for a hobby-seeker.

### Do It Yourself

Have you wondered what to do for relaxing enjoyment? Countless people have. The reason is that, while we all set out in life with a capacity for play and relaxation, not many of us develop it sufficiently for our requirements. In childhood when a little understanding would have helped us lay the foundation for the skills and resources we would need later on, many of us probably got too little supervision or too much of the wrong kind.

How can we help ourselves? By understanding first of all that boredom comes from within and is a kind of vague longing for self-realization. You cannot appease that longing merely by sitting and wishing or watching others in action.

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*This is a speech that was given at the Flamboro, Ontario, Horticultural Society last January. Mr. Hagar is a service engineer with the Canadian Westinghouse Company at Hamilton.*

You must do things for yourself. The temptation to say "I don't know how" or "I can't" is great. In play or a hobby the things you ought to do above all others are those which arouse your interest.

Don't handicap yourself with the attitude that you have no capacity, ability or talent for this, that, or the other thing. In every amateur arts and crafts show there are a number of fine products made by people who never knew they had it in them and were happily surprised to discover they had.

A woman who scaled a rugged mountain on her very first attempt was asked what impelled her to make the climb. "Just wanted to see what I was capable of", she said.

Try at least one activity you can be good at, I said good, not necessarily perfect. If you have any pride of performance, you'll try to be as good as you can. But don't forget that second best has its satisfactions too.

Play in the spirit of the amateur—for relaxation and personal pleasure primarily. Grimness spoils that pleasure; compulsion spoils it too. So does working as though it was a full time career.

Look at the outstanding accomplishments that have come out of hobbies undertaken for fun. A gardening hobby, for instance, made it possible for Mendel, a priest and mathematics teacher, to develop his great law of heredity.

*Pilgrim's Progress* was written by John Bunyan, not "to please my neighbour, no not I, I did it my own self to gratify."

Wilbur Wright revealed in one of his letters that he made the Kitty Hawk experimental flights "for

pleasure and not for fame and fortune." There are many other such examples.

### A Man With A Hobby

Play habits and outlooks of men and women who are masters at obtaining fun and relaxation can be studied with profit. If these were embodied in a single individual, here is what we could say about him:

He doesn't postpone his dreams any longer than absolutely necessary. If something can be started today, he doesn't put it off until the day after tomorrow.

He has a lively curiosity and seeks always to expand his interests. He will try anything new. He controls his recreations. They don't boss him.

He can find relaxation in simple things. He knows there is no relationship between what you pay for your fun and what you get out of it.

He tries to play daily instead of saving it for a week-end. He is not ashamed to be lazy if he feels like it.

He is a stern competitor and likes to win, but he doesn't think winning is the only important thing.

He makes time to enjoy his children but he doesn't commit the all-too-common mistake of living only in them. He knows that children are on lend-lease and that when the end of family responsibilities come, he will need to be prepared for a new phase of life.

Retirement finds him well equipped with social skills, resources for fun and ideas for filling his time enjoyably. He plunges deeper into hobbies and adds new ones, as there was never time enough before. His chances of developing fresh and gratifying interests at this stage of life are excellent because he has kept his ability to

learn and know supple through constant use.

He is an odds-on bet to have happy and fruitful years later years. A doctor who has studied the matter states that "a person over sixty who has interests and hobbies can be expected on the average to add five years of his own life over one who hasn't."

Do not say "I haven't got time to have a hobby", because regardless of how busy you are, it is a "must". A lady who had 16 children when asked how she found time for them

all, replied, "The first one took all my time and any that came later made no difference."

Tomorrow morning when you get up to start your new day, plan on a hobby, even if you already have one. Remember the five points: appeal to your tastes; suit your age; fit the available time; adapt it to your ability; consider your pocketbook.

This is sure to help you along your road of life. Remember "We are always getting ready to live," Emerson said, "but never living." It needn't be true.

## C. A. PATRICK GOES TO WINNIPEG



It was a sad day for the Council when Clifford A. Patrick left his position as Secretary of the Public Welfare Division to take up his new appointment

as Director of Public Welfare for the City of Winnipeg.

In the three and a half years he has been with us, Mr. Patrick has not only made a great contribution to the Division, to the Committee on Aging of which he was also Secretary, and to the Council as a whole, but has endeared himself to all who have worked with him.

His calm mature judgment has been invaluable to committees and colleagues alike. His devotion to his profession, his grasp of fundamental issues, and his continually increasing knowledge and understanding of the organization itself, have left an enduring stamp on Council activities.

We wish him every success in this new phase of his career. It is hardly surprising that Mr. Patrick, a Westerner, should have been attracted by the Winnipeg position. And being essentially a creative worker, he would naturally be drawn to the challenging task of giving leadership in the projected reorganization of the Winnipeg Department. The Council, of course, had no real choice in the matter, but at least it can feel that Mr. Patrick could not have left us for a more important and satisfying task. And it can be sure that Mr. Patrick's experience with the Council, and previously with the DVA, will enrich all his future work.

Fortunately, Mr. Patrick's services will not be completely lost to the Council. He will be an active member of the Public Welfare Division and one day perhaps—who knows—a member of the Board of Governors. Long may his genial person grace our deliberations and meetings.

# RESULTS OF COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGNS IN CANADA FOR 1956 70 COMMUNITIES REPORTING

City	Number of Member Services	Population Served	Amount Raised for 1955	1956 Objective	Amount Raised for 1956	Percentage of Objectives for 1956	Percentage of Amount Raised for 1955	Per Capita Contribution
	6	25,000	\$ 26,342	\$ 30,000	\$ 24,555	82.0	93.2	\$ .98
NO CAMPAIGN								
Belleville.....	8	24,000	39,480	42,100	38,300	90.0	97.0	1.60
Brampton.....	9	52,000	141,546	140,000	142,645	101.9	100.8	2.74
Brandon.....	26	179,000	379,065	460,000	424,407	92.3	111.9	2.37
†Calgary.....	11	24,000	53,327	67,500	62,169	92.2	116.6	2.59
Chatham.....	12	5,000	8,524	8,000	7,650	95.6	89.9	1.53
Claresholm.....	7	30,000	34,780	38,500	36,973	96.0	106.3	1.23
Corwall.....	7	3,000	6,385	7,500	6,993	93.2	109.5	2.33
Deep River.....	32	220,000	332,177	345,000	365,453	105.9	110.0	1.66
Edmonton.....	10	5,000	9,030	10,000	8,620	86.2	95.5	1.72
Espanola.....	16	4,000	NO REPORT	7,700	7,700	100.0	—	1.93
Fergus and Nichol.....	9	37,000	47,750	53,500	50,656	94.7	106.1	1.37
Fort William.....	8	22,271	55,000	57,500	57,200	99.5	104.0	2.57
Galt.....	4	28,000	36,050	37,000	36,187	97.7	100.1	1.29
Granby.....	11	34,000	57,357	70,000	63,388	90.5	110.6	1.86
Guelph.....	19	100,000	178,700	201,750	201,476	99.9	112.6	2.02
Halifax.....	30	225,685	507,527	525,291	548,794	104.5	108.1	2.43
Hamilton.....	13	49,000	57,140	61,153	62,896	102.8	110.0	1.28
Hull.....	20	20,491	41,087	40,000	44,750	111.8	108.9	2.18
Joliette.....	16	10,500	20,720	21,500	21,238	98.8	102.8	2.02
Kelowna.....	13	50,000	79,300	100,000	86,400	86.4	108.9	1.73
Kingston.....	10	17,000	NO REPORT	40,000	20,687	51.7	—	1.22
†Kirkland Lake.....	18	70,000	NO REPORT	197,000	204,000	103.5	—	2.92
†Kitchen-Waterloo.....	7	34,241	24,723	40,000	22,541	56.4	91.2	.66
Lachine.....	18	29,000	70,000	74,775	72,846	97.4	104.0	2.51
Lethbridge.....	7	10,000	13,228	13,000	13,269	102.0	100.2	1.33
Lindsay.....	8	5,000	6,912	8,025	8,055	100.5	116.5	1.61
Lloydminster.....	19	122,000	321,855	351,500	367,494	104.5	114.2	3.01
London.....	9	4,000	NO REPORT	8,500	6,100	71.8	—	1.52
Mission City.....	13	50,000	102,899	106,700	114,489	107.3	111.2	2.29
Moncton.....	29	300,000	1,520,000	1,685,000	1,677,000	99.5	110.3	5.60
Montreal:	32	100,000	550,100	507,000	507,833	100.1	92.2	5.08
Welfare Federation.....	33	700,000	1,536,536	1,540,000	1,615,445	104.0	105.1	2.31
Federation of Catholic Charities.....								
† Federation of French Charities.....								
Federation of Jewish								

	33	700,000	1,536,536	1,540,000	615,445	104.0	105.1	2.31
† Federation of French Charities... Community Services	8	95,000	494,000	536,000	511,250	95.4	103.5	5.39
† Moose Jaw	40	30,000	31,900	50,000	32,887	63.8	103.0	1.09
New Westminster	32	98,000	137,000	160,000	165,898	103.5	120.8	1.69
Niagara Falls	10	50,000	66,000	85,000	75,000	88.4	113.8	1.50
Norfolk County (Simcoe)	7	42,000	NO REPORT	28,500	28,500	100.0	—	.68
Oshawa	18	50,000	127,039	130,000	122,000	94.0	96.0	2.44
Ottawa	30	220,000	543,998	573,321	581,303	101.5	107.0	2.64
Owen Sound	8	17,000	NO REPORT	32,450	26,953	83.2	—	1.58
† Peterborough	11	45,000	96,272	110,000	111,000	100.9	115.4	2.46
Port Arthur	12	37,543	50,105	50,000	53,370	106.7	106.4	1.42
† Preston	8	9,082	NO REPORT	20,000	13,648†	68.3†	—	1.50
Quebec City:								
Conseil	36	406,387	440,048	450,000	476,897	105.9	108.1	1.17
Joint Services	3	20,000	22,612	30,000	22,600	75.5	100.0	1.13
Regina	20	74,000	135,510	142,000	144,001	101.4	106.2	1.95
Rimouski	6	11,500	New Campaign	25,000	50,000	200.0	—	4.35
St. Anne de la Pocatière	30	88,000	42,000	41,500	38,210	92.3	90.1	.44
St. Catharines	26	80,000	203,601	185,000	194,000	104.9	95.6	2.43
St. Jean	10	24,500	63,921	75,000	59,900	79.9	93.8	2.44
† St. Jerome	13	23,250	33,000	33,000	33,430	101.5	101.5	1.44
St. John, N.B.	10	70,000	71,350	68,500	69,040	100.9	97.0	.98
† St. Thomas-Elgin	11	54,600	85,644	98,500	77,500†	78.7	90.5	1.42
Sarnia	15	40,000	83,200	103,785	103,836	100.1	124.8	2.59
Saskatoon	15	63,000	82,963	86,405	86,752	100.5	104.8	1.38
Sault Ste. Marie	7	36,543	27,547	32,000	24,143	75.4	87.7	.66
Sherbrooke-Lennoxville	5	8,000	18,400	21,000	16,580	79.0	90.0	2.07
" Campagne de Charité	15	52,000	40,500	50,000	50,089	100.1	123.5	.96
Stratford	8	20,000	26,683	30,000	29,324	98.0	110.0	1.47
Sudbury	17	60,000	114,000	145,000	114,650	79.0	100.5	1.74
Toronto	68	1,300,000	3,575,611	3,826,000	3,972,816	103.7	111.1	3.06
Trail	30	14,100	74,750	80,000	71,000*	88.8	95.0	5.03
Trois-Rivières	15	54,860	81,347	83,590	94,400	113.0	116.0	1.72
Truro	4	12,000	New Campaign	17,000	16,586	97.5	—	1.38
Vancouver	54	460,000	1,498,500	1,779,000	1,828,381	102.8	122.1	3.97
Victoria	17	110,000	196,104	210,000	198,669	94.6	101.2	1.81
Whitby	5	7,500	4,388	5,000	3,933	78.7	89.6	.52
† Windsor	14	188,614	370,250	425,000	418,065	98.5	112.9	2.22
Winnipeg	35	347,300	894,500	939,000	915,000	97.5	102.5	2.64
Totals	1,133	6,914,967	\$15,990,283	\$17,652,045	\$17,759,820	100.5	111.1	\$ 2.57

† - Spring campaigns.

\* - Continuous pledge system estimate.

† - Incomplete.

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## LEADERSHIP IN RECREATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ROBERT F. OSBORNE

THERE exists in recreation a paradox which is not always apparent even to staunch supporters or administrators of recreation programs. Although the essence of recreation, as far as the individual is concerned, is freedom of choice, the mere provision of facilities or the presence of natural sites does not guarantee that the individual will elect to use them without encouragement or that he will utilize them to best advantage. People of all ages require, and even demand, leadership, while at the same time they want to retain their right to do what they want when they want to, or not to do anything at all.

Leadership assumes different forms and may mean different things at different levels. At the top or governmental level, leadership perhaps may be considered as synonymous with organization and correlation. At the other end of the scale or the simplest level, leadership involves the personal influence of the music instructor, or the dance teacher, or the athletic coach. The importance of this influence, both qualitatively and quantitatively, cannot be over-emphasized, because of its direct and intimate effect on the personality and conduct of the individual. Provision of this vital factor must be planned for carefully and not left to chance.

### Government Action

The idea that recreation is a governmental responsibility is not new in

British Columbia but the full implications of that responsibility are only now being appreciated. In November of 1934 the Government of British Columbia took the lead in Canada and inaugurated the Recreational and Physical Education Branch. Popularly known as Pro-Rec., this organization sponsored leisure time activities during a trying social period which culminated in a new cycle initiated by World War II.

In some respects the philosophy and conduct of Pro-Rec. reflected the story of the "hungry thirties" and produced in some people the feeling that a public recreation program represented an emergency measure to cope with a crisis. During the years 1937 to 1943 the Provincial Recreation Branch received financial support from the Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour.

With the introduction of the National Physical Fitness Act in 1943, the financial support of the federal government was transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare. Under the terms of the Act, leadership in physical fitness for the nation was to be provided by a Council advising or working in close cooperation with the Physical Fitness Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Right from the beginning, technical as well as philosophical difficulties appeared on both the provincial and federal levels. The relationships of fitness to

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*This article is adapted from a paper given by Mr. Osborne, who is Director of the School of Physical Education, University of British Columbia, at the B.C. Resources Conference late in February.*

recreation, and of recreation to sports, and of sports to pastimes, were not appreciated, or at least could not be reconciled to the satisfaction of the federal government. Some provinces took advantage of the Act and have since made significant progress in their administration of recreational services.

In British Columbia the provincial plan, Pro-Rec, was continued and operated in accordance with the Federal-Provincial Agreement. For a time this organization extended its sphere of operation to include an interest in the program of physical education in the schools, which should lay the foundation for much of the physical recreation of later life. This broader concept of the responsibilities of Pro-Rec did not last long, with the result that to-day school physical education does not have either systematic supervision or administrative inspiration.

The weakness of Pro-Rec lay in provincial centralization not only of program but of responsibility; and the deficiency became more apparent during the post-war years. Perhaps it might be said that Pro-Rec had served its purpose and had provided a basis for a more inclusive program of recreation which was stimulated by British Columbia's expanding economy and increasing population. Consequently, a reorganization was effected and the Community Programmes Branch of the Department of Education came into being in 1953. This Branch was designed to give leadership and assistance in helping communities establish recreation programs in which the Province, the community, and the citizens cooperate actively.

The picture of governmental participation in British Columbia's recrea-

tion was completed on March 31, 1954, when the National Physical Fitness Act was repealed by the federal government and nothing was substituted for its provisions either in terms of financial grants or leadership.

#### **Activities of B.C. Community Programmes Branch**

The progress made by the Community Programmes Branch during its short existence has been very gratifying. The development of local initiative has resulted in a more systematic study of the requirements for improving the programs of recreation in dozens of communities which hitherto have been content to "let nature take its course". Since the inauguration of the Branch, 118 communities have appointed or elected Recreation Commissions. Nineteen cities or towns are receiving grants for full time directors of recreation. Ninety-one widely scattered communities are receiving grants towards recreation expenses.

This accomplishment has been made possible by the efforts of the Director of the Branch and his nine Regional Consultants acting as representatives of the Provincial Department of Education.

Their primary responsibility, however, is not the initiation of programs, but the provision of experienced advice and guidance to individuals and organizations within the community who are prepared to accept the responsibility of operating them.

The eight principal services may be summarized as follows:

1. The provision of professional advice and information.
2. Assistance with recreational activities for the blind in co-operation with "White Cane Clubs".

3. Maintenance of a library of recreation resource materials including books, pamphlets, films and filmstrips.
4. The encouragement of drama. The former School and Community Drama Branch of the Department of Education is now an integral part of the Community Programmes Branch. A full-time drama adviser is employed.
5. Grants towards salaries of instructors conducting recreational classes in regularly organized night schools.
6. Leadership training for voluntary recreation leaders. This training is done through conferences, clinics, and workshops on a local, regional, or Provincial level.
7. Grants-in-aid on behalf of local Recreation Commissions. These grants go towards the salaries of those organizing and coordinating local public recreation and, in communities of less than 10,000 population, towards recreation expenses.
8. Special recreation projects. Recreation Commissions or School Inspector, or Regional Consultants have recommended these projects, which include playgrounds, swimming and basketball programs.

The foregoing short summary indicates the growth of interest in organized recreational services in British Columbia and at the same time gives a hint of the leadership and organizational requirements of the future. Intelligent planning, however, is not possible without a clear understanding of some of the basic principles involved in a recreation program for modern society.

Unfortunately, we have heard far too much in recent weeks about delinquency and especially of the problems caused by juveniles. Headlines such as "Hoodlums Seized by Wagon Load" and "Carload of Pals Pace Boy in Police Chase" have been all too common, and rightly have caused considerable concern and speculation.

References to the need for improved recreation and athletic programs for youth have been numerous and recreational deficiencies have been cited as one of the principal areas demanding scrutiny.

There is ample evidence to prove that it is cheaper and more effective to provide youth leaders and recreation facilities than to provide prison guards and jails. What is more significant is the fact that the former procedure is more conducive to community solidarity and individual happiness.

The slogan "Recreation pays dividends" is a truism that should be considered from the comprehensive rather than the narrow point of view. Financial considerations are important and perhaps the diminution of juvenile delinquency alone would be a sufficient reason for improving programs for youth. But there is more to recreation than the prevention of crime. It can and will improve and enrich the lives of citizens of all ages, regardless of their economic levels.

Recreation should be considered as a community responsibility, justified economically, educationally, and socially. Well-planned, year-round programs are a necessity, but these must be coordinated with school and other youth activities if they are to produce the desired results.

Since a fundamental principle of recreation is freedom of choice, youth

must have a large part not only in the planning of recreation services but also in the role of leadership. However, like almost every other kind of undertaking, recreation needs leadership on a professional as well as a voluntary basis.

### **Training Leaders**

At present no plan to provide professionally trained personnel exists in British Columbia. The Community Programmes Branch, however, recognizes fully the need for the training of leaders. It conducted the First Provincial Recreation Leadership School in Victoria from July 19 to 29, 1954. Fifty-one voluntary leaders, nominated by thirty-five Recreation Commissions, took advantage of this training, which was offered on a more comprehensive basis than the training courses formerly conducted by Pro-Rec.

Volunteer leadership is like the precious metals of the earth. It is there waiting to be discovered and put to man's service, but just as modern mining methods have proved to be more productive under the direction of qualified engineers so must methods be devised to produce a steady supply of community leaders. This supply will not be adequate unless trained, professional personnel are provided to discover, organize, and refine the raw material.

Since the main emphasis of this report is on physical recreation, a detailed consideration of the possible areas involved in the training and use of professional leadership is called for. The areas more or less commonly accepted in various other countries include the following:

- Administration of Recreation
- Aquatics and Water Safety
- Athletic Coaching and Supervision
- Camping and Outdoor Education

Community Recreation  
Fitness and Physical Recreation  
School Physical Education

Trained personnel with special abilities in one or more of the above areas may be employed in public and private agencies and in industrial organizations in a variety of capacities.

Since 1949 the University of British Columbia has graduated 133 men and 49 women with the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education. The majority of these young men and women have taken an additional year of teacher training and have gone into the teaching profession in British Columbia. Others have taken positions in government recreation in British Columbia and elsewhere, in community centres, the YMCA, the YWCA, the armed services, and the universities.

All of these graduates are capable of making a real contribution in physical education, including the teaching and coaching of sports in which they may be interested.

The B.P.E. course, however, is not specifically designed to train professional recreation personnel. Special steps should be taken to encourage and enable the University to establish not only a degree course in recreation but also a diploma course comparable to the new standards to be put into effect for elementary school teachers.

One of the chief problems in the training of students for physical education and recreation is the difficulty of insisting on field or practical experience in the summer. Although there is a great demand for recreation assistants in organized camps, on playgrounds, and at waterfronts during the summer, the majority of organizations or recreation commissions

cannot pay enough to attract a student who has to earn his way through University. The difficulty is increased by the fact that many of the summer programs operate only during July and August. Consequently most students are forced to accept the more remunerative laboring jobs in industrial or construction work, even though they would prefer to have the camping or playground experience.

It is entirely feasible, however, to remedy this problem by establishing scholarships or subsidies to compensate for this difference in summer pay. Such an arrangement would benefit both the student and the employing agency and would, in the long run, be of great assistance to the various communities and to the province. Last year twelve drama scholarships were awarded to outstanding students and drama leaders throughout the province to assist in their further training. Perhaps a similar plan could be devised to encourage students to engage in the study of recreation.

One other deficiency in the preparation of trained personnel should be noted, and that is the fact that no Canadian university provides graduate work either in physical education or recreation. Although this factor may not be too significant, it does point out the disparity that exists between programs in Canada and in the United States.

There is no doubt that, in spite of (or perhaps because of) the fact that British Columbia is a young and vigorous province, research in physical education and recreation even on a limited scale would be beneficial. The stimulus to further study of problems related to the fitness of our

people and their recreational habits and facilities would be of real value. It should not be dismissed because it will not produce apparent economic dividends or because it does not seem to be as profound as, let us say, the mating habits of the horned tree-frog. British Columbia is in a position to take the lead in establishing a program which would benefit not only our own province but also other parts of Canada.

The Camping and Outdoor Education Program, which will come inevitably and which therefore should be anticipated and carefully planned for now, is of course, dependent on properly organized facilities. Provision should be made for a Provincial Training Camp where both professional and volunteer leaders could receive the necessary experience and training. It is quite possible that a Holiday Training Camp could be combined with a High School Leaders' Camp to good advantage, possibly under the joint sponsorship of the Community Programmes Branch and the University.

#### **It Could Be Any Province**

British Columbia is richly endowed with natural assets which are currently being exploited but which at the same time are receiving the planned care to preserve them in perpetuity. A similar type of foresight must be shown with respect to our human assets, both for their proper development and their enrichment. Measures which are adequate for our present population will be antiquated ten years from now.

An appreciation by the government of the work of the many voluntary youth organizations and sports governing bodies is imperative. A new



liaison must be established to ensure that proper growth of present programs of physical recreation is not only maintained but extended. The importance of administrative leadership both at governmental and at voluntary levels is too often minimized or even overlooked completely. There is need for a re-examination of local or community organization so that more effective coordination may be developed. At the Provincial level there appears to be a need for an integration of agencies of government already engaged in some aspect of recreation.

Such an integration should result in a greater public awareness of the

magnificent opportunities available to the citizens of this mighty province. To this end an Advisory Recreation Commission or Council to advise on the systematic development of our potential could be set up on a non-partisan basis. An organization of this nature could provide the link between governmental agencies and voluntary associations so that growth would be continuous, cooperative, and harmonious.

Bold and imaginative planning at this time can produce a pattern which will be unique in the history of Canada and which will ensure the most fruitful use of our human and natural resources.

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## WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . . .



**Governor General signing the visitors' book, Council president standing.**

It was a great day. The sun broke through the clouds and rain of the morning and the Canadian ensign fluttered bravely from the new building as the Governor General arrived for the official opening on May 4.

Invitations had had to be strictly limited by the number the Assembly Room would hold, but over 100 guests from Halifax to Vancouver, gathered there for the ceremonies. They included representatives of national health and welfare organizations, federal and provincial governments, business, organized labour and key supporters of the building campaign. And four former Council presidents were present: J. Fred

Davey, 1931-34, and Lawrence Freiman, 1953-55, of Ottawa; Philip S. Fisher, 1940-49, of Montreal; and J.-M. Guérard, 1952-53, of Quebec City.

The proceedings, occupying about half an hour and using both English and French, were simple, but impressive and moving. M. Wallace McCutcheon, Toronto, the Council's president, was in the chair. After an invocation and dedication by Archbishop M.-J. Lemieux, O.P., of Ottawa, Mr. McCutcheon greeted the guests and paid fitting tribute to those who had made the building possible.

In particular he thanked W. Preston Gilbride, chairman of the Building Fund Committee, A. A. Crawley, chairman of the Building Planning Committee, and Lawrence Freiman who gave initial leadership to the whole project during his presidency and who was chairman of the Committee on the Opening Ceremonies. Mr. McCutcheon also presented greetings and regrets for absence from the Prime Minister and from the Minister of National Health and Welfare, and messages from provincial governments.

Mayor Charlotte Whitton, who brought greetings from the City of Ottawa, reminisced about her experiences of over twenty years as the Council's first executive director, and commented on her own "descent into the pit of municipal politics" and "the ascent of Dr. George F. Davidson", the Council's second executive director, who is now federal deputy minister of welfare. Mr. McCutcheon added he hoped "the translation to other spheres of Richard E. G. Davis,

the third and present executive director, would be long delayed," and commented on the good fortune of having all three directors at the ceremony.

Bishop E. S. Reed of Ottawa thanked the Mayor. He also spoke in appreciation of the Council's work for the community of Canada.

The Governor General's address was one of the best brief interpretations of the Council's role we have ever heard. It is printed elsewhere in this issue. The opening of the building was symbolized by His Excellency's unveiling a plaque commemorating the event, inscribed in both English and French. The plaque, which is cast in aluminum, will be placed permanently in the foyer.

Mr. J.-M. Guérard thanked his Excellency, and the audience was then invited to tour the building. And very attractive it was. Beautiful flowers, donated by an Ottawa member of the Council, glowed on stands and tables. Everything was neat as a pin—we couldn't help wondering where the contents of all our piled-up desk trays had been concealed, and truth to tell, we haven't tracked down all their contents yet. And everyone was so *happy*, so beaming with pride, and so enthusiastic.

The excellent afternoon tea, donated by a Corporation friend of the Council, was served in the library and the staff lounge. During this time, there was opportunity for the Governor General to meet a number of guests. He also received the attention of the many photographers present—indeed the whole occasion was thoroughly filmed and recorded. One sad postscript was to find that the TV film was defective and unusable—we had been looking forward to seeing it on the national news as planned. But a

permanent sound recording of the entire ceremony had been made which can be used on other occasions.

The next day, Saturday, there was an afternoon reception for the Council's many friends in Ottawa and nearby cities including Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Kingston and Peterborough, for whom there hadn't been room on Friday. Nearly 300 people came, to tour the building, and enjoy the delicious tea, again the gift of the above-mentioned friend. This time tea was served in the Assembly Room where everyone admired the delicately patterned grey curtains and brilliant turquoise-covered chairs against the light wood panelling and pale blue walls.

#### **First Program Conference**

On May 3, the day before the opening, the Council's first Program Conference took place.

It may be remembered that the Report on Function and Organization, approved by the Council, recommended that Council officers and other members of the executive committee should meet annually if possible with representatives of the divisions, departments and standing Council committees, and staff members to appraise the Council's work in the past and plans for the future, discussing program priorities in relation to needs. The May 3 meeting was the initial attempt at carrying out the recommendation.

Some forty people gathered in the Assembly Room and it soon became apparent that they had done their preparation well. This had been formidable. An Agenda Committee under the chairmanship of Lucien Massé of Hull had worked for months framing the agenda and preparing



**At the opening of the new Council building. Left to right: Mr. Felix Guibert, chairman of the French Commission, Mrs. Guibert, Mrs. McCutcheon, Mr. M. W. McCutcheon, President of the Canadian Welfare Council, and the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada.**

material. The latter included a bilingual Review of Program, covering the Council's activities for the past year, and a number of supporting documents. (The Program Review is now available on request at the Council office.)

The Conference began with brief statements from divisions, departments and committees on their future plans, mainly under the following headings: consultation to member agencies; continuing services, such as bulletins and standing committees; conferences and institutes; projects e.g. studies, surveys, policy statements, and public information. There followed a review of other program requests, e.g. for special surveys or staff service.

**June 15, 1956**

The Conference then got down to what was listed as "A critical examination of the content of the Council's present and projected program" and "A critical examination of how the Council's program is determined and implemented."

Under the first, the agenda posed such questions as: In general, are we doing the right things, putting our emphasis in the right places? What are we not doing or not doing sufficiently that you consider important? Does the Council distribute its energies wisely among the various current types of activity, (i.e. consultation, public information, etc.)? In which of these activities is the Council most and least effective? What considerations should determine where the emphasis is placed?

Under the second heading, questions included: What concerns does the Council's present program reflect: those of staff, of Board and Committees of members in general, or of broad social needs? What kind of membership base should we seek to build if the full objectives of the Council are to be realized? What are some of the problems in the Council's operations reflecting the desires and interests of its members? Does the Council have the necessary machinery to determine its priorities?

As you can see, the agenda of this first experimental conference was geared to a broad examination of some fundamental Council concerns rather than to consideration of the pros and cons, the priorities and practicality of the program immediately ahead. There was no intention that firm decisions must be reached and formal recommendations made. Discussion did in fact maintain an impressively broad approach to Council functions and problems. There were three main foci in the discussion:

The first was the appropriate balance between planning and furthering sound national social welfare policy and helping agencies in the field improve their services and practice—"policy versus practice", or "the prophetic versus the priestly function", as some put it. Was the Council losing sight of the woods for the trees—was it becoming too involved in day to day needs? Or, on the other hand, would greater devotion to broad policy matters defeat its own ends by causing the Council to lose contact with the chief practitioners of social welfare, the staff and boards of agencies?

Second, should the Council place most emphasis on its work at the national or the local level? The F and O report had envisaged the development of independent regional or provincial bodies: should the Council be doing more to encourage them and would their establishment lead to the Council's withdrawing from direct work with local agencies and groups? Or would there always be a place for contact by the national body with the local community not only for economy in the use of the skilled staff but to bring objective and nationally informed opinion to the help of local problems?

Lastly, the importance of flexibility in implementing Council program was stressed. How can the Council deal with new needs that arise when it already has a full program? How can choices be made, plans dropped and new projects undertaken, staff and other resources re-allocated to meet urgent demands?

The Conference did not come up with any solutions to these questions. It did, however, give them perspective and leave with the Council's leaders the task of carrying on a constant evaluation of its work and functions, and of devising practical methods for deciding priorities and planning projects in a more orderly and satisfactory manner than hitherto. Whatever the method arrived at, it was evident that account must be taken both of the semi-autonomy of the divisions and the needs of the Council as a whole in the planning of program.

Everyone present was impressed by the sweep of the Council's purpose and activities. Staff and Council members alike were enabled to take a good look at the total picture, away from routine work and demands on

time. There was a general feeling that the Conference was a success and should be repeated annually.

This first experimental gathering has left many signposts to guide subsequent meetings. It has also confirmed the hope of those who recommended the idea: that these meetings would help enlarge the vision, knowledge and identification with the Council of a key group of actively participating members.

### **Board of Governors**

The Board met on the morning of May 4, the day of the Opening. All those attending the Program Conference were invited to be present, as one item from the previous day's agenda had been deferred for discussion at the Board meeting—the question of financing the Council.

In general, the meeting agreed that the principle of "diversified support", established by the F and O sub-committee on financing, was still valid. That is, the Council should continue to seek a balance between contributions from its four main sources of revenue: fees from organizations and individuals, community chest allocations, government grants and national business corporations. It was important that no one group should be in a position to dominate the Council because of a very large financial contribution.

Fees from organizations and individuals was the other topic given major consideration in the financing discussion. The fees represent less than 16 per cent of total Council revenue and the importance of enlarging the contribution from this source has long been recognized. Quite apart from practical matters of revenue, it seems sound that the membership from this group, which has such a stake in Council affairs,

should take a substantial share of responsibility for financing.

The increased fee scales approved last May were introduced too late to be implemented generally. An encouraging number of agencies have already responded to them but others have found them hard to meet, and the same problem has arisen to some extent with regard to the fees for individuals. The whole question of the new fee scales for local agencies and individuals is to be reviewed at the Annual Meeting in June, and a number of suggestions of possible changes were made at the Board meeting. These have been referred to the Executive Committee so that it can examine them all and make appropriate recommendations for the Annual Meeting. The responsibility of present members for promoting membership in the Council was stressed and it was suggested that a Board Committee on membership be established.

The financial statement for the fiscal year 1955-56 was approved. While the deficit was some \$7,300, the largest for many years, it was generally agreed that to have obtained a revenue of over \$211,000 (\$27,000 more than the previous year) during the period of the Building Fund Campaign was a remarkable achievement.

The fact that the building and furnishings had been paid for at a cost of \$270,000 was announced with great pride at the Board meeting and later at the Official Opening. The President pointed out that there will, of course, still be unforeseen expenses connected with the move "as any housekeeper knows", but he was sure that good friends of the Council would see they were met. As for reaching next year's budget of



\$249,000, approved by the Board, the concentrated efforts of all connected with the Council will be called for.

Among other items dealt with by the Board, two were of particular importance. A brief had been prepared for submission to the Royal Commission on TV Broadcasting. Because of shortage of time, the Executive Committee had taken the initiative on this matter, but the draft had also been considered by the National Committees of the Community Chests and Councils and the Recreation Divisions.

The emphasis of the brief was on the importance of public service programs, particularly on social welfare topics, and the effect on the Canadian family of all TV and radio programs.

The Board gave general approval to the brief and referred it back to the Executive Committee for some suggested revisions. It was forwarded to the Fowler Commission, which will decide the date of its public release, at the end of May.

The second important matter was a recommendation from the Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants that clauses relating to citizenship be removed, where they exist, from the provincial Mothers' Allowances Acts, and that the residence requirements under these Acts be uniformly set at one year. The Board approved the recommendation for submission to provincial governments.

Finally, the Council's new pamphlet *Health Insurance: What Are the Issues?* came off the press in time to

make its bow at the Board Meeting. This is a major Council contribution to information and understanding in this important field, and the responsibility of the Council's membership to make it widely known was underlined. It is available now from the Council's Publications Section, at \$1.00.

#### Staff Changes

Cliff Patrick's departure for Winnipeg is referred to elsewhere in this issue. But the Council has also suffered in the loss of its Administrative Officer, Margaret Ferguson, who left at the end of March.

Miss Ferguson has been lured away from the field of social welfare as such, although her past experience will be of great value in her new sphere. She is at present training to become an Estates Officer in the Estate Planning Division of the Canada Trust Company in Toronto. As she put it, "This will bring me into daily contact with men and women who are anxious to plan their affairs properly during their lifetimes so that their heirs will receive the full benefit of the estates that they have worked so hard to accumulate." In short, Miss Ferguson will be carrying on a form of counselling service in this new setting. The best wishes of her Council friends for future success go with her.

We hope it won't be too long before we can announce replacements in both the position of Administrative Officer and of Secretary of the Public Welfare Division. P.G.

**Program Director and Health Education Director required for YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CALGARY, ALBERTA. Professional training and experience required. Salary commensurate with experience. Apply to: Mrs. W. J. Cook, Executive Director, YWCA, Calgary, Alberta.**



# ACROSS CANADA



**Civil Defence  
Disaster  
Program** A Personal Services  
Course was held at the  
Federal Civil Defence  
College last winter.

Senior social work executives from every province in Canada attended. The course was held to familiarize social workers with welfare services planning in civil defence, and with the personal services in particular. Many welfare problems were posed and discussed which related directly to the provision of welfare services to people in mass disasters—natural or enemy-caused. Solutions were suggested for many of them but social workers were challenged to help in the planning that needs to be done if welfare services are to be available in case of a large scale disaster.

The previous week a special welfare services conference had been held for the Canadian Schools of Social Work, at the request of their national committee. Those attending agreed that as educators they should give serious consideration to helping students and other social workers become aware of the problems that large scale disasters would entail for welfare planning, welfare services and welfare workers.

**RCAF  
Recreation** Royal Canadian Air Force  
station recreation programs provide opportunities for participation by all personnel and their families. The Air Force prepares and distributes special guidance and instructional material on the

many aspects of recreation to assist its recreation specialists and the many volunteer leaders. A series of sports booklets is being made available to service personnel and their families, to enrich their leisure time and service life by increasing their interest in sports and improving their playing ability according to the best rules of sportsmanship. The RCAF has extended the possible value of its series of sports booklets by giving permission to make them available to the general public. They are available from the Queen's Printer.

**Uniformity of  
Consent Forms** A meeting is being held on June 17 at Edmonton to bring together provincial directors of child welfare and other persons interested in child placement, to discuss the problem of uniformity of consent forms. This is one of the first steps suggested to implement the recommendation of the report "Adoption Across Borders" which was approved by the Family and Child Welfare Division of the Canadian Welfare Council at its 1955 annual meeting, and by the Council's Board of Governors in January 1956.

**Summer  
Schools for  
Social Workers** The School of Social Work at the University of Toronto is holding four courses for social workers in the period June 4 to June 29. One course is for those who have not had previous formal social work education and who are

engaged or about to be engaged in agencies serving individuals and families. A second course is for those who attended a course last year for beginning workers. A third course is for those who have not had formal social work education and are now employed by recreation or group work agencies, and the fourth is for supervisory senior staff and executives of social agencies and departments of government providing social service to individuals or to groups or to communities.

#### **Newfoundland Social Assistance Act**

The Social Assistance Act which was passed by the legislature in 1954 came into effect on April 1, 1955. Since that date no assistance has been granted under the Mothers or Dependants Allowances legislation. As each Mothers and Dependants Allowance case was reviewed it was transferred to social assistance. The number of cases remaining on Mothers Allowance as of March 31, 1956, was 384. The 1956 dependants allowance cases have not yet been transferred. The total number of cases receiving social assistance at March 31, 1956, was 5609.

Able bodied unemployed persons were specifically excluded from assistance under the Social Assistance Act as it was passed in 1954, but an amendment to the Act passed at a recent session of the House of Assembly includes this group, so that all assistance other than old age assistance, blind persons allowances, and disabled persons allowances will in future be provided under the Social Assistance Act.

#### **Ontario Supervisory Services**

A new system of society and institutional supervision for Ontario Children's Aid Societies and institutions serving children and un-

married mothers was begun in April. The general child welfare field supervisor will retain responsibility for supervision of children's aid societies on a district basis as in the past, and on the same district basis will assume supervision of the institutions beyond the limits of the Toronto area. The institutions in Metropolitan Toronto will be supervised by one person who will serve also as consultant to all institutions throughout the province, either through the supervisor responsible for the area in which the institution is situated, or directly, as the needs may require. A visit will be made to each institution at least annually.

#### **Saskatchewan Corrections Workers**

The first officers to complete Saskatchewan's three-year training course in corrections graduated April 5 and 6. Dr. S. R. Laycock of Saskatchewan University (author of the 1946 report on the penal system of Saskatchewan) addressed the graduating class.

#### **Social Workers' Salaries**

A new salary range for social workers in the federal government service became effective May 1, 1956. The salaries range from \$3,360 for grade 1 (minimum qualifications, a bachelor's degree in social work, no experience), to \$5,640 for the top salary for the very senior worker.

Ontario has a new salary scale for probation officers. Group I Officers (with no university training but with at least 5 years experience) get from \$3,150 to \$5,000 a year plus \$120 cost of living bonus. Group II (university graduates with post graduate training in social work, law, social science, theology or criminology, with two years experience) are paid from \$3,700 to \$5,000 plus \$120 cost of living bonus.

**Ontario  
Old Age  
Assistance**

Supplementary assistance to old age pensions by the Ontario Government was increased to \$12.00 a month on April 1, 1956. Since these payments match on a 60-40 basis assistance from municipalities, they make possible for a pension to reach the total of \$20.00 a month in special assistance. Previously assistance payments were being made on a 50-50 basis up to a total of \$10.00 monthly. This special assistance is provided by municipalities when the requirements of a means test have been satisfied. Only needy and disabled pensioners are entitled to it.

**Manitoba  
Alcoholism  
Foundation**

Manitoba has set up an Alcoholism Foundation for temperance education and the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics. The Legislature has voted \$50,000 for the work of the Foundation. The work is to be administered by a Board of Governors of 27 members, of which the Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare and the provincial psychiatrist are ex-officio members. The remaining 25 are appointed by the government, and will represent the medical profession, the hospitals, the clergy, and citizens at large including a large proportion of social workers or those who are specially interested in social work.

**In-Service  
Training,  
Nova Scotia**

The N.S. Department of Public Welfare held a course from January 9 to January 13 last winter for staff members from the children's aid societies and from the Department of Public Welfare. The purpose of the course was to help workers improve the quality of their day-to-day job in the field. The main features of the course were discussion and field visits to the regional offices, to the family allowances offices, and to the Home of the Guardian Angel.

**N.S. Regional  
Extension  
Conference**

The fourth meeting of the Queens-Lunenburg Regional Extension Conference at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia was held last winter. In attendance were representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health, Welfare, Fisheries, and Trade and Industry, as well as from the children's aid societies of Queens and Lunenburg Counties, the RCMP and the National Film Board. The purpose of these conferences is to give the departmental representatives an understanding of the work being done by other departments in the area. A feature of the program was a symposium on social welfare in Lunenburg and Queens Counties.

## LOCAL NEWS

**Bronfman  
Fund,  
Montreal**

To mark their 50th wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bronfman of Montreal have established a \$50,000 fund to be used for stimulation of intensive training for professional personnel for the city's various welfare services. The fund is to be known as the Anne

and Harry Bronfman Fund for Social Work Education and Training. An executive board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Saul Hayes, National Executive Director of the Canadian Jewish Congress, will consist of representatives of social agencies and the schools of social work. Work has been planned for a three-year period,

and for the first year it will be devoted primarily to promoting public understanding of social work as a professional field, stimulating recruitment for social work education, and encouraging public and private financial assistance to students in their social work studies. It is hoped that opportunities will be found through the work of this fund for in-service training and for obtaining adequate field work training in connection with academic social work education. The administrative committee of the Fund's board has announced the appointment of J. B. Lightman, a member of the staff of the McGill School of Social Work, as director of the program.

**Charlottetown Agency**

On May 1, 1956, the Protestant Social Welfare Bureau of Charlottetown began operations. This is a new agency working under a full time director.

**Toronto United Fund**

Toronto citizens, on May 10, decided to establish a "United Fund" appeal. The new organization will include the group of agencies raising money through the Community Chest, and the Red Cross and other national organizations which have previously conducted local campaigns for their local branches. 88 organizations will take part in the United Fund appeal.

This action for a united appeal follows on a change of policy in the Canadian Red Cross by which local chapters have qualified permission to join community fund drives. Toronto is the first Canadian city to adopt a united fund, although a number of U.S. cities have such organizations.

**Rehabilitation Workshop in Toronto**

The Jewish Vocational Service in Toronto is organizing a rehabilitation workshop with

the aid of a grant from the J. P. Bickell Foundation. The Workshop will provide handicapped workers with opportunities for improving their work capacity and increasing their possibilities for placement in the competitive labour market. The new project was begun officially on the occasion of the organization's eighth annual meeting. The Board of Directors has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Albert Rose, to direct the formulation of policies and procedures.

**Recreation at N.S. Mental Hospital**

The Nova Scotia Division of the Canadian Mental Health Association has been developing a program for patients at the Nova Scotia Hospital, the provincial mental health institution. The program includes: handicrafts, a choir, movies and parties including dances. A social worker specializing in recreation has recently been added to the staff. The occupational therapist offers 19 different crafts to the patients. The programs are augmented by the work of local service clubs and other organizations. One of the main features of the program is the use of volunteers from outside the hospital who aid in carrying out the recreational activity and in visiting the patients.

**Halifax Housing**

There has been much diversity of opinion in Halifax about the proper site for a public housing development and slum clearance programs. After much discussion, including a public hearing, Dr. Gordon Stephenson, Professor of Architecture and Planning at the University of Toronto, has been engaged by the Halifax City Council to conduct a study of housing conditions with particular reference to re-development and zoning. The survey

will cover one-third of the city and will use local help where possible.

#### **Hamilton Camp Workshop**

A half-day workshop to help camp planners was sponsored by the Hamilton Council of Community Services in the spring. After an address on the lasting influence of a camping experience in the life of a child, the 45 camp leaders in attendance divided into concurrent discussion groups to consider camp administration, religious programs, and crafts.

#### **Churches and Social Work in Hamilton**

The Hamilton Council of Community Services and the Hamilton Council of Churches are uniting in an effort to bring about closer relations between the clergy and social workers. Separate denominational gatherings have been held, with speakers from the field of social work and the ministry. From the separate denominational gatherings, delegates have been appointed to sit on a continuing committee of the two Councils to develop further activity. Such questions as "What can the social worker offer to the minister?" and "In what ways can spiritual re-

sources aid the caseworker?" are being discussed.

**Brantford Review Board** A review board for charitable appeals has been approved by the Brantford Board of Trade and the Community Welfare Council, and the Warden of the Brant County Council and a representative of the City will be members. This is probably the only review board for charitable appeals in Canada that has been established jointly with the Board of Trade, the Community Welfare Council, and the county and city council all participating as members. The board is not designed as an authoritative body, but as an informative and interpretative service to the community. It was set up as a result of fourteen months of study by a committee under the chairmanship of the vice-president of the Community Welfare Council.

#### **Toronto Health and Welfare Centre**

A new building to be occupied by two district offices of the city Department of Public Health and the east district offices of the city Department of Public Welfare was officially opened in Toronto by the Mayor on January 12, 1956.

## **BEYOND CANADA**

#### **Marshall Field Awards**

In April a non-profit organization to be known as Marshall Field Awards Incorporated was set up "to recognize and reward fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children". Six to nine awards will be made annually to individuals, organizations, and communities in the field of education, physical and mental development, social welfare and communications.

Each award will consist of \$2,000, a scroll and a statuette. The winners will be selected by a Board of Directors which is composed of recognized authorities in child life. The first awards will be made this year.

#### **World Assembly of Youth**

A Centre for Advanced Study and Training, set up by the World Assembly of Youth, has recently held two training courses, one for future leaders in agriculture and village de-



velopment, and the second for future leaders in industrial and town organization. The director of the Centre is Rolf Lynton who went to the Centre from the faculty of Harvard University. He was formerly on the field staff of the British Institute of Management, and he is a former member of the executive of the British National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth.

#### **UN Conference on Handicapped**

At a two-day conference held at United Nations Headquarters last March, representatives of 34 non-governmental organizations planned ways to assist the United Nations and its specialized agencies work out a coordinated international program for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons. Similar meetings have been held in 1951, 1953 and 1954 in response to a resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council. In addition to plans for cooperation among the voluntary agencies, and between them and the United Nations, the Conference discussed two specific topics: Old Age Disability, and Industrialization as Related to Rehabilitation.

#### **Unicef Allocations**

Allocations totalling \$8,398,800 for child aid programs in 47 countries and territories were approved by the executive board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) last March. The 26-nation board allotted the greater part of this amount to long-range aid programs and the remainder to emergency aid. Long-range programs include control of widespread diseases, maternal and

child welfare and nutrition. The total number of countries and territories now receiving UNICEF aid is 95.

#### **FSAA Posters**

Nine artists selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York have been commissioned by the Family Service Association of America to create posters that will stimulate further use and support of community agencies throughout the United States providing professional services to families in trouble. Original posters were exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art from April 18 to May 13. The poster designs will be used by the 265 family service agencies affiliated with the Family Service Association of America in the United States, Canada, and Hawaii.

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# ABOUT



# PEOPLE

**Dr. H. L. Pottle**, formerly Minister of Public Welfare for Newfoundland, is now Secretary of the Board of Information and Stewardship, United Church of Canada, with offices at 299 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**Henry Seywerd**, formerly on the staff of the Canadian Citizenship Council and at present doing special research for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, has been given a research grant by the Canadian Social Science Research Council for the purpose of documenting a paper on "Marginal Experience in Immigrant Adjustment", which was prepared originally for a conference on group relations held at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching in 1954.

**The Reverend J. Dinnage Hobden** retired recently as executive director of the John Howard Society of British Columbia. Mr. Hobden had been working for a quarter century in the work of restoration and rehabilitation of former prisoners. Before joining the John Howard Society he had been a United Church minister in Vancouver and other parts of British Columbia. Mr. Hobden is being replaced by **Mervyn Davis**, formerly his assistant.

**C. E. R. Thompson** has been appointed local director of the Children's Aid Society of Lanark County, Ontario. He was previously Director of the Children's Aid Society of Rainy River.

**Richard G. Wallace** is the new executive director of the Catholic Children's Aid Society of Hamilton.

**Jean-Paul Ramsay** is now secretary of the *Conseil Central des Oeuvres* and *Fédération des Oeuvres de Charité* in Three Rivers, Quebec. **Fernand Lord** is secretary of the *Conseil des Oeuvres* in Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Diocese, Quebec.

**Ernest D. Hill** has been appointed Director of Health and Welfare Planning for the Greater Vancouver Community Chest and Council, where he served for the past two years as executive secretary of the Health Division. Mr. Hill replaces **George V. Jones**, who has taken a position with the Vancouver Family Service Agency.

**Jacqueline Larivière**, previously with the Montreal General Hospital as a supervisor in the Social Service Department, is now director of the Medical Social Service Department of Notre Dame Hospital in Montreal. She is replacing Monique Lambert.

**Dr. John J. O. Moore** is the new chairman of the National Committee of Canadian Schools of Social Work.

**Burne Heise** has been appointed administrative secretary on a full time basis at the Toronto School of Social Work, to help with the development of the Round Table on the Impact on Human Well-Being of a Rapidly Evolving Industrialization. The first session of the Round Table is scheduled for October 22, 1956.

**Douglas G. Raymond** has been appointed executive director of the Children's Aid Society of Kings County, Nova Scotia, and began his duties on March 1. Mr. Raymond was

formerly with the Children's Aid Society of Shelburne County.

**D. B. Mansur**, former president of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, is now president of the Metropolitan Housing Authority.

**Mr. and Mrs. Jack Green** are the supervising couple in the Rehabilitation Residence of the Alcoholism Foundation of British Columbia.

**Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Green**, retired in April as National Prison Secretary for the Salvation Army, with headquarters in Toronto. He is being succeeded by Lieutenant F. J. Merritt.

**Gerard Lortie**, previously with the Brantford Children's Aid Society, has assumed the position of supervisor at the Family and Children's Service of Victoria, B.C.

**E. G. Cass** assumed the position of executive director of the Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg in June. He had served as a board member and chairman of the Board of the Community Chest, and had been active in the training of canvassers.

**Allison Kavanagh** has been appointed director of social service at the Nova Scotia Hospital.

**Brigadier J. E. Anderson** is now chief welfare officer, Department of Health and Social Services, Province of New Brunswick. He was formerly director of Old Age Assistance and Blind Pensions for the province.

**Robert C. Rae** is succeeding Arnold Ward as secretary for the adult program committee of the National Council of YMCA's of Canada. Mr. Ward is now secretary for the World Services and the Program Services Committees, and also serves as executive secretary to the Canadian Council of Foremen's Clubs which is affiliated with the Y.M.C.A.

**Brigadier J. N. B. Crawford**, MBE, is now director general of Treatment Services for the Department of Veterans Affairs, succeeding Dr. W. P. Warner who died last December. Brigadier Crawford had been executive staff officer, Canadian Forces Medical Council.

**K. Grant Crawford**, formerly of the Faculty of Queen's University, is the new Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs for Ontario.

**Morris Schwartz** has been appointed supervisor of the Rehabilitation Workshop recently organized by the Jewish Vocational Service in Toronto.

**George A. Marshall** is president of the Community Chest of Greater Toronto, succeeding Harry H. Wilson.

**Jack Buhlman** has recently joined the staff of the John Howard Society of Ontario as a caseworker in the central office at Toronto. He went to this position from the Catholic Children's Aid Society in Windsor.

**J. B. Lightman**, who has been on the staff of the McGill University School of Social Work for the past two years, has been appointed an associate professor. Mr. Lightman is particularly interested in international welfare and had a large share in organizing the first course on the subject on this continent. He is also director of the program for the newly founded Bronfman Fund (see "Across Canada").

**Mrs. J. E. Pincock**, executive director of the Family Service Bureau in Oakville, Ontario, moved to Truro, Nova Scotia, in May. She is being succeeded in Oakville by **Mrs. Enid Heckels Osler** formerly of Winnipeg and Hamilton. Mrs. Osler has had wide experience in the family and child welfare field.

**Earl MacDonald**, formerly Minister of Public Welfare for Prince Edward Island, has now been made provincial treasurer, and **Forest Phillips** has replaced him as Public Welfare Minister.

**H. R. Banks** has been appointed assistant director of Old Age Assistance for Nova Scotia.

**F. J. Carson** has been appointed to the staff of the Welfare Council of Toronto as Secretary, Personnel Classification Study. He has now returned to civilian life after seven years of Canadian army service, largely in the personnel field.

**David Friesen** has been appointed to the staff of the Welfare Council of Toronto as area worker. Mr. Friesen has had experience in the Child Welfare Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Health and Welfare, with the Neighbourhood Workers Association of Toronto, and more recently with the Workmen's Com-

pensation Board as rehabilitation officer.

**Mrs. Stuart Jaffary** has resigned from the Information and Referral Service of the Toronto Welfare Council. In her place **Mrs. W. J. McCurdy**, formerly with the Department of Public Welfare, has been appointed.

**Margaret Burns** has been appointed chief psychiatric social worker with the Toronto Mental Health Clinic, effective in July.

**Helen Carscallen**, formerly Administrative Assistant at the Children's Aid and Infants' Homes of Toronto, has resigned to become program organizer, Talks and Public Affairs Department, CBC. **John Thompson**, Director of the Children's Aid Society of Muskoka District, has resigned to succeed Miss Carscallen as Administrative Assistant with responsibility for Public Relations.

## BOOK



## REVIEWS

### BRIEF NOTICES

**Goals and Methods in Public Assistance.** A collection of articles from *Social Casework* discussing the goals and development of public assistance programs and their significant place in social welfare. Family Service Association of America, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, 1955-56. 64 pp. Price \$1.00.

**Facts of Life and Love for Teenagers**, by Evelyn Mills Duvall. Association Press, New York, 1956. 426 pp. Price \$3.50.

**Red Cross Disaster Relief, Its Origin and Development**, by Clyde E. Buckingham. Public Affairs Press, Washington, 1956. 47 pp. Price \$1.00.

**Crime, Courts and Probation**, by Charles L. Chute and Marjorie Bell. The MacMillan Company, New York (Toronto: The MacMillan Company of Canada) 1956. 268 pp. Price \$4.75. An authoritative, perceptive description of current probationary techniques in the United States, telling also the dramatic story of the probation movement.

**A Guide for the Study of Exceptional Children**, by Willard Abraham. Porter Sargent, Boston, 1955-56. 276 pp. Price \$3.50. This book was specifically written to help parent-teacher and other groups help the handicapped.

**My Mother The Judge**, by Elsie Gregory MacGill. Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1955. 248 pp. Price \$4.50.

**Questions Children Ask**, by Len Chaloner. Faber & Faber, London (Toronto: British Book Service) 1952. 97 pp. Price \$1.35.

**On Call for Youth**, by Rudolph M. Wittenberg. Association Press, New York, 1955. 241 pp. Price \$3.50.

**How to Play with Your Child**, by Arnold Arnold. Ballantine Books, New York, 1955. 185 pp. (pocket edition). Price 35 cents.

**The Military Program and Social Welfare**, by Elizabeth Wickenden. National Association of Social Workers, New York, 1955. 32 pp. Price 25 cents.

**Neighbors Unite for Better Communities**. A Handbook on District Community Councils. Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc., New York, 1956. 36 pp. Price 50 cents.

**Putting Words to Work**. Canadian Association for Adult Education, 113 St. George Street, Toronto, 1956. 23 pp. Price 50 cents.

**Their Career: Helping People Help Themselves**. Family Service Association of America, New York, 1956. 12 pp. Single copies available without charge. A pamphlet aimed at arousing the interest of high school and college students in the attractions of a career in professional social work.

**Integrating Sociological and Psychoanalytic Concepts**, by Otto Pollak. Russell Sage Foundation,

505 Park Avenue, New York, 1956. 284 pp. Price \$4.00.

**Great Britain. Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce, Report 1951-1955**. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956. Available in Canada from: United Kingdom Information Services, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal; 275 Albert Street, Ottawa; 119 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 405 pp. Price \$2.18.

**Opportunities for Social Workers in the Mental Health Field and Opportunities for Registered Nurses in the Mental Health Field**. Two of a series of recruitment pamphlets on professionals in the mental health field published by the Mental Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, 1956. 8 pp each. Copies available on request from the Provincial Departments of Health.

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